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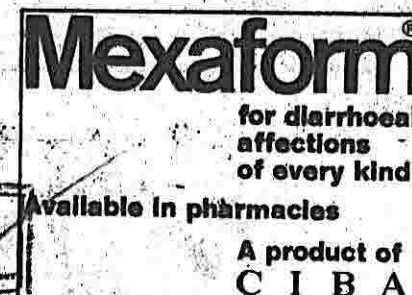
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THE KABUL TIMES



VOL. V, NO. 102

KABUL, MONDAY, JULY 25, 1966 (ASAD 3, 1345, S.H.)

Price Af. 3

Primary School Enrollment To Go Up To 722,000 Within The Next Five Years Here

KABUL, July 25, (Bakhtar).—Within the next five years 19 new high schools, 100 secondary schools and 500 village schools will be opened in different parts of the country.

The number of students enrolled in primary schools will rise to 722,000. Some 71,600 will be studying in high and secondary schools and the rest will be attending primary schools.

Within the next five years, an additional 12,000 teachers will have to be recruited to staff the new schools and fill vacancies in existing schools.

These figures were given yesterday by the President of the Board of Planning in the Education Ministry Mohammad Arif

Ghausy. He was speaking to a gathering of provincial directors of education.

Speaking on the draft five-year plan for development of education, Ghausy said the plan provides for absorbing more school-age children in primary schools. To ensure high academic standard; however admission requirements for high school admission will be raised.

In the third plan, Ghausy said, more emphasis is given to development of primary education. The number of students enrolled in primary schools is forecast to be 81 per cent higher in comparison to the last year of second plan.

There will be an 87 per cent increase in the number of students enrolled in primary schools and 59 per cent in village schools.

After five years there will be 722,000 students attending primary schools and 153,000 in village schools.

The plan envisages the building of 7,121 additional classrooms in primary schools and 810 classrooms in village schools. Ghausy further said there will be 269 new primary schools opened in the period covered by the plan. In the first year of the plan 69 primary schools will be opened and in the remaining years 50 annually.

Each year there will be 100 village schools opened and 40 village schools will be promoted to primary schools.

In the course of the plan 592 villages schools, which have three classes each with one teacher, will be changed to four class schools staffed by two teachers per school.

Within the period covered by the third plan, the number of students enrolled in two-teacher village schools will rise from 15,000 to 90,000, the number of those attending one teacher village schools will rise from 86,000 to 630,000.

The plan provides for construction of 446 new buildings for primary schools of which four hundred will be built with state funds and the rest with donations from the people.

As the increased enrollment in primary schools will certainly increase the number of students seeking admission to secondary and high schools, provisions are also made to make room for them in such schools.

There will be 2,032 new classrooms built for students of secondary and high schools.

There will be 54,000 students enrolled in secondary schools and 18,000 in high schools.

A total of 604 million afghanis will be spent on development of secondary education in the course of the plan.

Ghausy also answered a number of questions put to him by the directors. The directors of education of the provinces each year meet in Kabul to discuss the year's progress and problems and review the future plans of activities.

Yesterday afternoon Education Minister Dr. Osman Anwari talked to directors about the value of research, improving administration methods in the schools, and maintenance.

Meshrano Jirgah Approves Budget

KABUL, July 25, (Bakhtar).—The Meshrano Jirgah yesterday debated the budget appropriation for the Ministry of Education and approved it by majority vote.

The state budget in general, and how and when should it be submitted to the Jirgah, was also discussed. It was decided to inform the government about the Jirgah's resolutions in this respect.

The Jirgah met under chairmanship of Abdul Hadi its president.

Akbar Reza Calls On Chinese Vice Premier In Peking

PEKING, July 25.—The Chinese Vice Premier Hsien-Nien yesterday afternoon met and had a friendly talk with Mir Mohammad Akbar Reza, the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation, and members of the economic delegation of the government of Afghanistan he is heading.

Present on the occasion were Fang Yi, Minister of the Commission for Economic Relations with foreign countries, Han Nien-Lung, Vice Foreign Minister, and Yang Lin, Vice-Minister of the Commission for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries.

The Afghan Ambassador to China, Mohammad Assef Sohai was also present.

Gromyko Arrives In Tokyo For One-Week Visit

TOKYO, July 25, (DPA).—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko who arrived here Sunday on a one-week official visit, told newsmen at the airport he came to Japan for an exchange of opinion with the Japanese statesmen on topical problems of mutual concern.

But, he added, fundamental international problems would also be discussed.

Gromyko, who is following a Japanese government invitation, will talk to Prime Minister Eisaku Sato, Foreign Minister Etsusaburo Shima and other political and economic leaders.

Great importance is attached to the first visit of a Soviet Foreign Minister to Japan since 1925, the year of establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The Japanese government hopes that a frank exchange of views will be possible on such international problems as Vietnam and disarmament as well as on still unsettled bilateral questions.

Japan hopes that the Soviet Union will take an active part in bringing peace to Vietnam, but diplomatic observers in Tokyo believe Japan will hardly succeed where before the British Prime Minister Harold Wilson and Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi have failed.

Gardez Given Cinema Equipment

KABUL, July 25, (Bakhtar).—The Ministry of Culture and Information has presented two 35 mm movie projectors, with transformer, amplifiers, and other accessories, to the city of Gardez.

In Gardez, Pakhtia, the construction of a cinema was completed several years ago but films were not shown.

There will also be a public library opened in Gardez soon.

Plans for the opening of the library has been made by the provincial government and steps are being taken by the Library Department of the Ministry of Information and Culture to provide the books and necessary equipment for the library.

Vietnam, Second Term On Agenda For Thant, Soviets

UNITED NATIONS, July 25, (DPA).—United Nations Secretary U Thant left here by air for Moscow Sunday on a four-day visit expected to centre on the Vietnam conflict.

U Thant told reporters he had "no fixed agenda" for his talks with party leader Leonid Brezhnev and Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin at the Soviet government's invitation.

But observers are certain the Vietnam war and U Thant's appeal to Hanoi—as yet not answered—not to execute captured United States airmen, will figure prominently in the talks.

Another likely topic is the question of a renewed candidacy by the Secretary General this autumn.

U Thant, reported "weary" of his office, has postponed an official announcement of his decision to stand for re-election until after his Moscow visit.

His current term expires on November 3, and he has promised to announce by the end of August whether he will seek re-election for another five years.

He has already made it clear that his inclination is to say no but he is under great pressure from many member states, to stay on.

The Soviet government so far has withheld public endorsement of U Thant for a second term, but Soviet diplomats here have given strong indications privately that Moscow has no wish to become involved in a search for a new Secretary-General at this critical juncture in world affairs.

Many diplomats here still fear that U Thant will decline re-election. In this case, the world body will face a crisis as serious as that which followed the death of Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld in an African air crash in 1961—the tragedy that led to the Burmese diplomat's own election.

There is no immediately obvious choice for the \$75,000 a year Secretary-General's office if U Thant says he will not carry on.

The Vietnam problem is expected to influence U Thant's decision on his future. He remains gripped and deeply disappointed by his failure to prevail upon the adversaries to negotiate a solution.

He told correspondents here on April 15 last year:

"If ever I believe that my usefulness has ended, I shall not hesitate to request the Security Council to recommend to the General Assembly a new man to take my place."

Katanga Soldiers Rebel In Kinshasa

KINSHASA, July 25, (Reuter).—Congolese Premier, General Leonard Mulamba, flew into Kinshasa (formerly Stanleyville) Sunday for peace talks with the leaders of 1,000 European mercenaries and Katangese soldiers who took over the town several days ago, it was announced here. The rebels, who turned on their officers because they had not been paid and wanted to go home, asked to see Mulamba, former commander of the fifth mechanised brigade.

Officials here appeared hopeful Mulamba would be able to quell the rebellion.

A Belgian mercenary, Captain Wautiers, was shot in the back and killed.

On Saturday, 300 French, Belgian and Spanish mercenaries joined the Africans, occupied the centre of the town and blew up the runway at the airfield.

Reports early Sunday indicated the situation there was calm, the reports also said that troops of President Joseph Mobutu were loyal and were waiting for reinforcements to quell the mutiny.

Six EEC Partners Agree On Common Farm Prices Sunday

BRUSSELS, July 25, (DPA).—The six European Common Market (EEC) partners here Sunday agreed on common farm prices and subsidies completing the community's joint farm policy in another major step towards a true "Common Market."

The Common Market Council of Ministers reached agreement yesterday morning at the end of a marathon session of 30 hours, lasting almost uninterruptedly for three days and two nights.

Common producer prices for such staple farm products as milk and dairy products, sugar, beef, oil and rice will be introduced in 1968; while EEC fruit and vegetable farmers will get price-keeping subsidies and subventions to streamline their production.

The new regulations affect about half the farming income of the six Common Market countries, Italy, France, West Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

The common farm policy measures will cost taxpayers some \$2,000 million in 1970 alone.

Agreement on the common farm policy hung in the balance until the very last conference stage, with the main stumbling blocks being milk prices and fruit and vegetable regulations.

Holland, top Common Market dairy producer, stubbornly objected to the raising of the milk price, and also opposed the vegetable and fruit subsidies which it claimed would induce Italy to boost production in excess of market requirements.

The Common Market Foreign Ministers, in Brussels to prepare the community's farm proposals package offer for the Geneva "Kennedy Round" of worldwide tariff-cutting talks, were called in Saturday afternoon.

In the end, Holland gave in to compromise proposals. Thus, EEC fruit and vegetable producers will be guaranteed certain price support measures from a common fund, limited to a maximum of \$60 million over the next three years however.

Italy will mainly benefit from this regulation, and is expected to improve its competitiveness accordingly.

The Council of Ministers fixed the milk price at 0.412 marks (about 10 U.S. cents) per litre, free dairy—a slight increase for West Germany and considerably higher than the Dutch and French milk prices.

The EEC ministers, near physical exhaustion from their marathon session, did not deal with the joint proposals for the "Kennedy Round", as scheduled.

They will consider this issue here Tuesday. The six governments also failed to iron out their differences on staffing of the top authority.

No new date has been set for negotiations on this issue.

The Council of Ministers gave this as the official reason the trips to Czechoslovakia and Hungary of French Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville starting Monday.

But informed sources already speculate that the planned merger will be put off for two years.

Both complaints are expected to be taken up together. It is the first time that the Arab-Israeli conflict has been before the Council since December 21, 1964. It was not known whether a formal resolution would be proposed.

Neither state is a member of the Council, but as the parties principally concerned they are entitled to participate in the debate, without the right to vote.

Jordan is the Arab member of the Council. President this month is chief Simeon O. Adebbo of Nigeria.

VC PLEDGE SUPPORT TO SYRIA IN FACE OF ISRAELI BOMBING

DAMASCUS, Syria, July 25, (AP).—The Viet Cong pledged "all out support" to Syria in its stand against Israeli bombing of Arab operations to divert the river Jordan headquarters in Syria, it was officially announced.

The announcement said the support came in a telegram to Syrian Premier Doctor Youssef Zayyden from the chairman of the Central Committee of South Vietnam's Liberation Front.

The telegram reportedly charged the Israeli raid was provoked by "American imperialism" and said South Vietnam's Liberation Front and people strongly denounce American imperialists and their Israeli servants who constantly threaten and infringe on the sovereignty of Syrian brethren.

In South Vietnam two U.S. servicemen were killed and nine injured when a helicopter crashed near Pleiku city, about 240 miles from Saigon early Sunday.

The cause of the crash was not known.

Viet Cong casualties continued to rise in "Operation Hastings," just south of the demilitarized zone, separating the two Vietnams. A total of 595 were killed in nine days' fighting.

Meanwhile, South Vietnamese militia and regional forces claimed to have killed 25 Viet Cong when they clashed 3 km (2 miles) from Vinh Loc in northern Thka Thien province, a government military spokesman said.

The Viet Cong Saturday night wounded 32 United States servicemen and damaged 16 aircraft when they lobbed mortar shells into the Marble (Contd. on page 4)

WHO Sponsors Cholera Training Course In India

HYDERABAD, India, July 25.—30 participants from Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Nepal and Thailand are taking part in a cholera training course organised by WHO at Hyderabad, India, from 18 to 30 July. A faculty of experts from WHO and India will conduct this course. It will essentially be a practical exercise in laboratory diagnosis, clinical diagnosis and treatment, epidemiology and prevention and control of cholera, while providing the participants with an opportunity for mutual discussion of cholera problems in their respective countries.

The recent extension of cholera epidemics has necessitated cooperation amongst all countries of the world to pool their resources in order to forestall and combat outbreaks. Last year, cholera affected 23 countries, killing at least 14,000 people. Most of the present cholera outbreaks in Asia have been caused by cholera El Tor, a biotype of Vibrio cholerae, which is capable of rapid spread. Last year cholera El Tor invaded new territories, extending as far west as Iran and the Asian part of the USSR and also causing outbreaks in Afghanistan and Nepal.

The World Health Organisation has intensified its programme of assistance to cholera control specifically in areas at greatest risk. WHO has promoted and coordinated the establishment of a cholera vaccine bank to make quickly available sufficient supplies of vaccine to threatened countries. WHO has also established an International Centre for Vibrio Phage Typing in Calcutta to assist various countries in the laboratory diagnosis.

To give direct assistance in emergencies, WHO has this year set up cholera teams to help in the study of the disease, help control outbreaks and develop long-term protective measures. An extensive research programme has also been launched to improve present methods of treatment and the protective power of various kinds of cholera vaccines.

Rural Development Project Opened In Kapisa Province

MAHMOUD RAQI, July 25, (Bakhtar).—The first rural development project in Kapisa province was launched in Pansher Woleswali yesterday.

A delegation of experts and technicians toured the province for almost two weeks before selecting the spot where the project should be opened.

Pansher is a populous woleswali and has much arable land. Governor Habibi of Kapisa expressed the hope that the project will serve Pansher and other parts of the province as a centre for development and bringing about of improvement.

IBADI SPEAKS AT PEKING SYMPOSIUM

KABUL, July 25, (Bakhtar).—Abdul Rahman Ibad, Afghanistan's delegate at the Peking symposium on nuclear physics, said at the opening session yesterday that he was impressed with the progress made by China.

The symposium which is attended by 13 countries was opened by the Deputy Premier of China.

Ibadi also spoke about Afghanistan's programme of research in atomic physics.

STOP PRESS

TOKYO, July 25, (BBC).—Talks held in Tokyo between USSR Foreign Minister Gromyko and his Japanese counterpart Shima failed to produce an agreement on return of four islands to Japan occupied by the Soviet Union after World War I. The two countries however agreed on joint projects to develop Siberia.

Fanfani To Discuss Vietnam Conflict With Rapacki; Ho Tells CBS Network No Trial Of U.S. Pilots In View

ROME, July 25, (AP).—Vietnam will be one of the major topics in Foreign Minister Amintore Fanfani's official talks with the Polish Government in Warsaw this week, the authoritative magazine Esteri said Sunday.

Esteri was commenting on Fanfani's four-day visit to Poland starting today. Fanfani was invited by Polish Foreign Minister Adam Rapacki.

The magazine noted that Poland was one of three countries represented on the Vietnam control commission set up by the 1954 Geneva Conference and added: "the Polish government showed at every moment to be aiming at containing and settling the conflict in southeast Asia."

Fanfani discussed Vietnam with Arthur Goldberg, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, during Goldberg's visit to Rome in July.

Meanwhile Premier Nguyen Cao

Ky of South Vietnam says recent military defeats may force the Viet Cong to revert to guerrilla warfare but that the United States and South Vietnam cannot win the war without invading North Vietnam.

In a copyrighted interview published Monday in U.S. News and World Report, Ky said the military situation now is much better than it was one year ago.

Noting recent military victories of U.S. and South Vietnamese forces Ky said he believes "the communists in the North realise they cannot win militarily in the South so some day they will go back to guerrilla warfare."

Then, he added, "as I have mentioned earlier, as long as the North, beyond the 17th parallel, is safe and they will be able to continue to send troops down here—as long as they continue infiltration. It means we'll continue to have ambushes, assassinations. We'll have no real peace."

As for the possibility that an invasion of North Vietnam would bring China into the war, Ky said: "I think it's better to face China right now, than in five or ten years."

Ky also repeated his stand that "we'll never accept negotiations with the communists in the South."

Yesterday United States pilots reported seeing several surface-to-air missiles again over North Vietnam as another F-105 plane was shot down by ground fire within 25 miles (40 km.) of Hanoi, a military spokesman said here in Saigon.

This brings to 307 the number of U.S. aircraft shot down over North Vietnam since the air war started 17 months ago.

U.S. air force and navy planes continued hitting oil depots, transportation and communication facilities, yesterday in the Red River Valley, Thanh Hoa and Vinh areas of North Vietnam but no details of the raids were immediately avail-

able. In South Vietnam two U.S. servicemen were killed and nine injured when a helicopter crashed near Pleiku city, about 240 miles from Saigon early Sunday.

The cause of the crash was not known.

Viet Cong casualties continued to rise in "Operation Hastings," just south of the demilitarized zone, separating the two Vietnams. A total of 595 were killed in nine days' fighting.

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Food For Thought

No man can mortgage his in-
justice as a pawn for his fidelity.

—Edmund Burke

Education Directors' Role

The seminar for the directors of education of the provinces and the principals of Kabul schools now in progress has more serious problems to consider this year than it has ever had in its 12 years of existence.

The seminar, which is primarily intended to provide a platform for exchange of views between the directors, must study the problems involved in the balanced growth of education in Afghanistan.

Much has been said about the balanced growth of education in the last several months both in the Parliament and outside it. There have been, and to some extent rightfully, complaints about the lack of growth of education on an equitable basis throughout Afghanistan.

Many efforts have been made both by the Parliament and the Government to study the needs of various parts of the country. This information will be used in the preparation and implementation of the third five-year development plan.

But the man in charge of implementing these suggestions locally is the Director of Education in the province. The Director of Education in a province has one main advantage which other people and officials lack. He is aware of the practical difficulties involved in the preparation, financing and implementation of educational plans and programmes.

He also has an insight into the local conditions prevailing in the province to which he is assigned.

Since the conditions in the provinces vary in so far as education is concerned, the seminar will provide a good avenue for the educational directors to report to the other participants on local situations.

At the same time the seminar will also provide the participants with the opportunity

to learn from experts. Some of the directors, although experienced in the field, lack the modern techniques and principles necessary for educators.

Education which is the responsibility of the state according to the Constitution of Afghanistan absorbs a large part of the national budget annually. The directors of education can serve the national interests of the country by making proposals to the Ministry of Education which will be really effective in helping improve education here.

Another area which the present seminar should not forget to cover is the problem of literacy. The Ministry of Education is already committed to ending illiteracy in the country. It would, of course, be difficult to set up a separate department to handle the tasks of ending illiteracy. There would be both duplication of work and expense involved.

The question before the seminar is this: in what ways can the provincial educational director help in the campaign against illiteracy. It is a question of preparing plans to implement the policy.

The two-day orientation course for the participants of the seminar at Kabul University which will follow the eight-day seminar at the Ministry of Education will surely provide them with information on the working of the university. This will be useful when plans for the establishment of the universities and institutes of higher learning are taken in hand by the Ministry of Education.

However, if this is the aim of the visit, it may be observed that two days is really too short a time. We really hope that the period will be extended.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Isiah* carried an editorial on the ruling of the International Court of Justice in the Hague on the question of Southwest Africa. It said, international organisations are respected because of their impartiality and objectivity. Their decisions are expected to support the rights of deprived people.

These organisations are supported by the nations of the world because they serve the cause of peace and justice. If some international organisations do not survive, it is because they fail to attract such support.

There are many problems in the world. If these problems are not resolved within the framework of bilateral or multi-lateral discussions they are usually brought to international organisations. These organisations are expected to deliberate on the matter with a great sense of responsibility.

The latest decision by the International Court of Justice on Southwest Africa is one contrary to the expectations of the justice-loving world. The court was deliberating on the case at the request of Liberia and Ethiopia, two members of the old League of Nations. These two countries had complained to the court in 1960 about the behaviour of the South African government in Southwest Africa over which it had a mandate from the former League of Nations. They had charged that South Africa practiced apartheid, its official declared policy, in Southwest Africa and what is more had failed to bring any material progress in the area.

The ruling of the court which came after three hundred hours of discussions failed to satisfy the majority of the world. It has caused anxiety not only among the peace-loving nations but also among famous judges, who believe the decision may have inflicted a crushing blow to the prestige of the World Court in the Hague.

The world, said the editorial is well acquainted with the South African policy of apartheid. The court's decision encourages the South African government to perpetuate its policy in Southwest Africa which has a population of about 500,000.

The editorial also mentioned the fact that the decision was taken by a very small majority. It was the Chief Justice's vote which upset the balance in favour of South Africa.

The same issue of the paper carried a letter to the editor signed Aalamshahi. It criticised a decision on the export of potatoes. This decision, said the letter, which was made four or five years ago has had adverse effects. First of all our farmers have suffered since the local price of the potato fell. This, of course led the farmer to decrease

production of potatoes.

The export of potatoes has deprived the country of the foreign exchange which is needed rather badly. The conditions which prompted the authorities to take the decision have changed now and there is no scarcity of food. What is more our people are not in the habit of using potatoes to replace wheat or rice. Therefore, the letter urged the authorities, to reconsider the decision and allow the export of potatoes in the national and farmers' interest.

WORLD PRESS

British papers view the Soviet attitude in the Wilson-Kosygin talks as a general rebuff to Wilson's efforts to find some new way to peace in Vietnam.

The *Times* comments: "Mr. Wilson spent more than seven hours with Kosygin in the Belvedere overlooking the Moscow River. This was probably the deepest and most thorough East-West discussion on Vietnam so far, but there does not appear to be any hope that the Russian will be able to intervene in promoting talks.

"The full gravity of the situation emerged from an appreciation of the complexity of the Russians' position and their apprehension that another power—North Vietnam—now had a direct voice in bringing them into a conflict with the United States."

The *Financial Times* said in an editorial that: "As was only to be expected, the long talks on Vietnam did not reveal any opportunities for progress towards a settlement, but it was felt that the detailed exchange of views must be helpful. One point Mr. Wilson was able to raise was that of western concern over North Vietnamese threats to try captured American pilots as war criminals."

In Bombay, the *Times of India* said the success of the U.S. Gemini programme lends confidence to all space ex-

ploration efforts, it added:

"Minor mishaps should not obscure the numerous achievements of the Gemini series of manned orbital flights. In the last 16 months, the programme has acquired increasing precision and complexity and an equal increase in the confidence with which astronauts and technicians alike have undertaken experiments."

"The split second precision with which the first agenda and then the Gemini vehicles were launched as well as the matter of fact rendezvous achieved in orbit clearly indicate that the Gemini series, due to end with two more shots, has been a success."

The *Straits Times* of Kuala Lumpur praised the achievements of Gemini-10 astronauts John Young and Michael Collins, saying:

"At different stages, the two men had flown further from Earth, 474 miles (758 kilometres), than any before them. They had navigated their craft to link up with one target rocket and come close enough to another for Collins to soar across it. They also recorded the first occasion on which a spacecraft has maneuvered with the motors of another."

"The versatility demonstrated since their launching on Monday goes far to justify predictions that men will be on the moon before 1970."

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Why Attempt To Rendezvous In Orbit?

By M. Silvestrov

Huge extraterrestrial bases: testing laboratories, observatories, space stations equipped for forecasting terrestrial weather, observing solar activity, and so forth, and, finally, "docks" for interplanetary spacecraft—all these scientists and designers will first build on Earth. Then they will be taken to pieces, rocketed to pre-selected orbits, and there reassembled into complete units.

No one today has any doubt about the need to establish such settlements in space. The only question is what scientific and technical problems will have to be solved in order to do that. One of them is a rendezvous in orbit.

This problem has to be solved not only to reassemble bases in space but also to establish permanent rocket communication between them and Earth. Biologists have estimated that some 275 kg. of cargo will have to be delivered to orbit monthly to ensure the vital activity of the crew of an extraterrestrial base and their fulfilment of a number of operations in practical work.

Besides, stocks of fuel (liquid and compressed gas) will be needed to stabilise the base in a firmly fixed position. An amount of this cargo weighing about 1,000 kg. will be required, according to the tentative calculations of specialists.

Nor is that all. If orbital bases are to function for quite some time, several months or, perhaps, even years, transport rockets will have to be sent to them to replace service personnel, and deliver equipment, mail and so forth. All this will become possible after systems and methods have been worked out for controlling the approach and junction of individual spacecraft units and parts delivered to orbit.

The first attempt at bringing two spacecrafts into a prescribed area was

made in 1962 during the joint flight of pilot cosmonauts Andrian Nikolayev and Pavel Popovich. It ended successfully.

According to the accepted terminology, this stage may be referred to as distant approach. The next stage should be a rendezvous in orbit and followed by junction.

The preliminary conditions may be quite different. The spacecraft may be either in the plane of the orbit of the base to which it must "dock", or outside of it.

The velocities of translation may also prove to be different, so that the ship will either approach the base or recede from it. In order to begin to approach the base, an appropriate manoeuvre must be carried out. And this, in turn, requires taking into account a number of singularities of space flight, which may seem contradictory.

Controlling a spacecraft, maneuvering in space is an intricate art that requires of the pilot profound theoretical knowledge and no less through practical training.

How is a rendezvous-in-orbit achieved?

Imagine that one of the approaching spacecraft has installed on it a cone with its apex pointing in the direction of the other spacecraft (or base), which has a similar conical depression. The task is to have the "point" of the cone move into the conical "funnel" and to get the apexes of both cones to coincide. After that, special grips go into action.

A maneuver of this kind, of course, requires a definite approach speed, which must be not too great and not too small, and high precision of mutual orientation of the spacecrafts at the moment of junction. The whole difficulty of a rendezvous in orbit lies in

ensuring the proper position of the objects on the last 300 to 500 meters and an exact, "soft" contact with one another.

On-board apparatus enables these conditions to be fulfilled.

It should be noted that spacecraft crews have to carry out the rendezvous and junction operations in peculiar lighting conditions. The objects may be in absolute darkness, against the background of Moon, or an illuminated Earth.

The flights of the last two American spacecrafts Gemini-8 and Gemini-9 testify to the complexity of this work. In both cases, approach and junction comprised one of the most important tasks. However, notwithstanding the great skill and persistence displayed by the astronauts, they did not produce the expected result, though for different reasons.

It may be assumed that, with time, the assembly of bases in space, the refuelling of rockets in orbit and other operations will probably prove no more difficult, with appropriate experience, than, for instance, refuelling planes in flight. The movements of the astronauts will not be complicated by any aerodynamic forces. Here, it is true, other factors come into their own, and first and foremost weightlessness, which hampers the movements of the crew.

Specialists maintain that the main aspect in spacecraft rendezvous-in-orbit technique is minimum expenditure of energy in carrying out the maneuver. And this requires the organisation of a complex ground tracking system and the timely launching of reliably controlled transport spacecrafts and rockets. Today this problem is on the order of the day and there need be no doubt that sooner or later the technique of maneuvering in orbit will be quite an ordinary matter.

Toynbee On 'East-Of-Suez Romanticism'

The vote taken at the meeting of the British Parliamentary Labour Party recently after the Prime Minister's speech was a personal triumph for Wilson. The critics of his East-of-Suez policy were defeated by 225 votes to 54, even though the critics were advocating Labour's authentic line, while the policy for which the Prime Minister has won this overwhelming support is the traditional policy of the

Conservative Party Opposition.

Once again, Wilson has achieved a political tour de force, but has Wilson been the winner this time? The Prime Minister is, among other things, an economist, a statesman, a politician and the romantic. On this occasion the politician and the romantic were the joint victors; Wilson, the economist and the statesman, many have been two uncounted additions to the defeated 54 members of the party.

Statesmanship is what an electorate expects of a politician whom it has brought into power. What price will Wilson the statesman have to pay for Wilson the politician's East-of-Suez victory? As a statesman who has been given a second term of office, Wilson has one job to do which transcends all others. He has to convince the people of Britain that 1966 is as critical a year on the country's economic front as 1940 was on its military front.

The Prime Minister has not only to make the British people see this; he has to move them to act on it before it is too late; and this is a formidable task; for, unhappily, the British people are in the same mood again as they were during the "phony war." Once again the British are hiding their heads in the sand

and are repeating that "there is still time to finish our game of bowls." They are bent on waiting till the catastrophe has descended on them before they will rouse themselves to "go to it."

This courting of disaster is childish, and this time, the English people cannot look forward to being extricated by enemy's mistakes from the scrape in which they have landed themselves.

Hitler's and the Japanese militarists' mistakes saved U.K. again and all likelihood, last time. This time, the enemy is the state of mind.

Wilson the statesman's task today is to move all his countrymen, in all classes and professions, to work much harder and to spend much less. Wilson the statesman, in alliance with Wilson the economist, has in fact been putting this point forcefully. He has told his people that we are living in a fool's paradise of more and more money for less and less work. He has put it that, if we want more, we must cut our coat according to our cloth, whatever the amount of cloth that we may choose to manufacture. This is the plain truth.

It needs to be driven home and to be translated into action; and Wilson's inactionary East-of-Suez policy may be a serious handicap to him. When he tells the private citizen that he must tighten his belt because we are faced with a national deficit on our balance of payments, the citizen may now retort: "Mr. Prime Minister, you do not really believe what you are saying. If you did, you would not be standing for this lavish public military expenditure. If there is money enough for that, there must

be money enough to give me more holidays and higher wages."

And how will the Prime Minister's overseas policy look to Britain's foreign creditors? It is as if a spendthrift's friends had just subscribed to save him from immediate bankruptcy, and had then heard him say "Thank you! Now I can keep on my deer forests, grouse moors and salmon rivers. It is a social obligation for a gentleman of my standing to provide some of the shooting for our coterie. It was not for this that they had stumped up. What they expect of him is that he will balance his budget; they are not concerned to see him keep up his social style."

Wilson the romantic is the enemy of Wilson the statesman. Wilson betrays a queer Tory-like nostalgia for the 19th-century British Empire's "little wars." He would be desolated if UK lost her ability to "intervene, whether in a United Nations or a Commonwealth context, to stop a small conflagration becoming a big one." He cherishes "power to intervene for peace-keeping purposes, whether for the United Nations or for other special operations."

In international United Nations operations Britain must, of course, contribute its share but this share should not be out of proportion to its strength; it should be on the same scale as France's share. Incidentally, we do not need "staging-posts" under our own permanent national control for executing United Nations missions, for when a member-State's troops are on the move on United Nations business, every other member-State is under an obligation to grant right of way.

(To be continued)

ANTI-CORRUPTION LAW

Obtaining Bribe for Rendering Illegal Services:
Chapter 3:

Article (6):
A public servant who for the rendering of a service contrary to the law obtains articles or money directly or through any other person for himself or for any other person shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend from six months to three years or a fine of five to 30 thousand afghanis.

The same punishment shall be applied to a public servant who promises to accept things or money in the foregoing manner.

Article (7):
Government officials and employees who following the rendering of an illegal service accept articles or money for themselves or for any other person shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three months to two years or a fine of three to 20 thousand afghanis.

PART II

Article (8):

The perpetrator shall be sentenced to the maximum penalty envisaged by articles 16-17, if he, by rendering the illegal service, aims at one of the ensuing measures.

—Accepting of a bribe for the purposes of the assigning, transfer or permission of a public servant.

—Accepting of a bribe for the purpose of paying salary or any kind of monetary concessions that violate the law and regulations.

—Accepting of bribe for giving employment privileges.

—Accepting bribe for signing or repealing civil contracts.

Article (9):

Should judges, Moftis (i.e., assistant judges), or Saranwals (i.e., members of the Attorney General's Department) and Munisifs (or arbiters) commit the bribe offence, they shall be punished as follows:

b. In case of offence under Article 2, the perpetrator shall be punished with an imprisonment

of three months to one year or a fine of three to 10 thousand afghanis.

c. Should the offence be punishable under Article 3, the perpetrator shall be punished by imprisonment for: from six months to three years or a fine of 5 thousand to 30 thousand afghanis.

d. Should the offence be punishable under Article 4 the perpetrator shall be sentenced to an imprisonment extending from three months to two years or a fine of three to 20 thousand afghanis.

e. In case of an offence under Article 5, the perpetrator shall be punished by imprisonment of three months to two years or a fine of three to 20 thousand afghanis.

f. In case of the offence under Article 6, the perpetrator shall from one to five years or a fine of 10 to 50 thousand afghanis.

g. In case of an offence under Article 7, the perpetrator shall be punished by imprisonment of six months to three years or a fine of five to 30 thousand afghanis.

ADVERTISING RATES

Display: Column inch, Af. 50
Classified: per line, bold type, Af. 20
(minimum seven lines per insertion)

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Yearly Af. 1000
Half Yearly Af. 600
Quarterly Af. 300

FOREIGN

Yearly \$ 40
Half Yearly \$ 25
Quarterly \$ 15

UK's Commons Votes For Abortions Where Justified On Medical Advice

The British House of Commons voted overwhelmingly Friday in favour of a law legalizing abortions where justified on medical advice.

The measure, termed "medical termination of pregnancy," was given its vital second reading by a vote of 223 to 29. A third reading is only a formality to send the bill to the House of Lords.

The issue reached so deeply into the individual conscience of the members that the government took a neutral stand, permitting labour members to vote as they chose.

The terms of the legislation authorise an abortion where two doctors decide it is necessary for the health of the mother or when there is substantial risk of a child being born deformed.

Home Secretary Roy Jenkins, announcing the administration's "neutral" stand, said nevertheless he personally would vote for it. He reminded the house of the wave of Thalidomide baby tragedies several years ago and asserted:

"My own conviction is that the decision whether to terminate a pregnancy should be left to the wishes of the mother and to the judgment of her doctors."

Jenkins said about 100,000 illegal abortions are performed annually in Britain and the present law has shown itself unable to cope with the problem.

He urged machinery such as the current bill to protect "those who are forced to resort to back street abortionists, and think of the misery which is caused to some of those who fail to get an abortion."

"We all know that the law is consistently flouted by those who have the means to do so and it is therefore very much a question of one law for the rich and one law for the poor."

Leo Abse, a laborite attorney, opposed the measure because, he said, he had seen in divorce cases many histories of abortion being taken too lightly in the early years of marriage, leading to sterility and subsequent mutual recriminations.

Norman St. John-Sevas, a conservative, told the house he was a Roman Catholic and opposed to abortion, but said he did not base his argument on religious grounds.

"Human life cannot be treated as mere animal matter to be excised from the womb," he said, "the child cannot rise up and say 'I want to live.' Which of us, if given

the choice at that time, would have voted for death rather than life?"

He also recommended a "conscience clause" to safeguard doctors and nurses so that they would not be forced to go against their consciences, this was rejected grounds that medical practitioners have that right anyway.

Seasonal Sale Sellout In FRG

HAMBURG, Germany, July 24, (DPA)—Display windows of many stores here and in other West German cities feature drawn curtains instead of the usual dressings.

The reason: decorators are redecorating windows for a big, twice annual event—a sale of seasonal merchandise, such as men's and women's summer wear, summer leather goods. On Monday when the weeks sale begins the windows will display their merchandise again, most of them leftover summer stock at drastically reduced prices.

The sale is without doubt one of the most favourite times of the month for tens of thousands of bargain hunting West Germans, especially women.

In previous years, women have been observed literally battling among themselves for one dress. The biggest onslaught of bargain hunters traditionally comes on the first day of the sale. Many women even take up position in front of the store, hours before it opens to the public, to be sure to be able to snatch up the best bargain.

Several years ago, store managers and owners tried to take advantage of the women's bargain hunting instinct by throwing low-quality, specially ordered sale merchandise onto the market, but the women noticed this "swindle" at once and the merchants were left with stock they could not sell.

(Contd. on page 4)

Future Looks Bright For Blind Ladies Join To Aid Sightless

Forty Afghan women and 10 women from the foreign community in Kabul elected officers of the Committee of the Blind on July 16, 1966. Elections were held on the day of the Committee's inauguration under the auspices of Dr. Azia Seraj, President of the Health Department.

Mrs. Nafisa Aziz Seraj was unanimously elected President of the organization. Mrs. Latifa Qadir Sulyman, Vice-President, and Mrs. Mastoora Siddiqi, Treasurer.

The committee will meet every fifteen days and will hold functions and parties as part of a fund raising campaign collected at these functions, will be donated to the care of the blind.

At present the blind students have received training in Kabul for the past two and a half years with the help of foreign and local teachers. The students have had several literature courses and now are learning to read

by Braille. The students are taught manual skills, making paper envelopes and basket weaving.

The Committee plans to enlarge this programme and improve the standard of writing and reading among the blind. It has ordered special typewriters. Plans have been made to set up carpet and felt looms to help the blind increase their skills. In addition they will be trained to operate communication machines.

Dr. Seraj said that at present students are only from Kabul, but in the future the committee hope to be able to accommodate students from all parts of Afghanistan. Blind women will also be admitted to the school.

He added that the Ministry of Public Health has signed an agreement with the Noor Society for the Blind which will hold courses here in the near future and which will supply the Ministry with teachers.



Health Minister Kubra Nourzal inspects a blind person practicing typing.

Recipe: Stuffed Apples

- 8-10 apples
- 1 cup yellow split peas
- 1 1/2 cups water
- 2 tbsp. butter
- 1 onion (finely chopped)
- 1 lb ground beef
- 1 tsp. salt
- 1 tsp. salt
- 1 tsp. cinnamon
- 1 tsp. pepper
- 1 tbsp. butter
- 1 cup vinegar
- 1 cup water
- 3 tbsp. sugar

Wash apples well. Cut thin slices from the stem of each and save them. Remove the pulp with apple corer. Cook yellow split peas in water for 30 minutes or until they are done. Saute the onions in butter and put them aside. Saute meat until golden brown. Let cool. Add onions and split peas to the meat and mix well. If seasoning is needed, add more to taste. Fill the apples with meat mixture and put the thin slices back on the top so that stuffing doesn't come out. Arrange the apples in a baking pan and bake in a 350 degree preheated oven for about 1 hour. Put vinegar, water, sugar, and butter together in a pot and bring to a boil over a medium fire. When the apples

are half done remove the apples from the oven, lift the top of each apple, and baste it with with sweet-and-sour sauce in the vinegar mixture. Return apples to the oven and let cook until they are done. Serve apples baking pan.

Protect Woolens Against Insects

Directions for protecting stored woolens against cloths moths and carpet beetles are given in a new eight-page bulletin issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The bulletin contains latest recommendations for mothproofing woolens, including rugs, and for preparing storage containers and closets for storage. Household pests are described and illustrated for easy identification.

Housekeeping suggestions that can help minimize insect problems, and precautions for use of mothproofing agents in the home also are given.

To protect rugs and carpets spray with 5-per cent DDT oil solution every 12 to 18 months. Read the label carefully and always follow directions for safe use of insecticides.

Use 1 1/2 to 2 quarts of spray on a 9 by 12 rug. With wall-to-wall carpeting, spray well around edges of carpets and under heavy pieces of furniture. Beetles and moths prefer to feed in the undisturbed areas.

After spraying with any insecticide always allow carpets and rugs to dry thoroughly before moving furniture back in place. This prevents excessive matting or crushing of the pile. Furniture with metal tipped legs, casters or gliders may leave rust spots if put on a moist carpet.

Fabrics Of Future

Michigan State University Cooperative Extension Service and the USDA have taken a futuristic look at 1980. Clothing specialists forecast we'll be wearing more knit garments of natural and man made fibers; more colour, especially in men's clothing; more bonded fabrics and more stretch fabrics.

Researchers say more wearing apparel will be developed with a specific use in mind such as, "wash and wear". "Durable press" will be perfected further and it may be practical to perfect seams that are fused rather than sewn.

Temperature-controlled garments adaptable to both cold and hot weather, are expected in the future. More soil-resistant, easily packed, light weight fabrics that are easier to take care of are forecast.

Researchers are presently working on a method of developing a one-step process to making fabrics such as spraying them the thickness desired and thereby eliminating the two step spinning and weaving process now used for fabric making. Further research will be directed toward improving existing fibres, fabrics, and finishes by 1980.



Maliha Seraj, chief of the handicrafts exhibition, who is just back from an observation trip in India, introduces Kabul's craftsmen and their products to Mines and Industries Minister Eng. Abdul Samad Salim.

When Grandmom Starts Rearing Children-

During the day over 600,000 children in the Federal Republic of Germany are cared for and, perforce, reared by grandmothers. But when Grandmother starts rearing the children she is liable to be severely criticised. For young parents always maintain that she is "too soft". She spoils the child. This accusation was the subject of an interesting talk given recently by Professor Rundorf Dreikurs, who is well known as an educationalist and children's specialist in W. Germany.

We can't manage without Grandma", admit young mothers in the Federal Republic who for the sake of the kiddies are not prepared to give up either their pay packet or their weekly night out.

In the event the happiness and well-being of a young family often lie in Grandma's hands. In a special survey the Federal Statistics Office ascertained that during the day over 600,000 children are cared for and, in effect, reared by grandmothers. Fathers and mothers have come to look upon themselves as Sunday parents.

No less indispensable though far greater in number are those grandmothers who baby sit occasionally in the evening or keep an eye on the children while the mother keeps an appointment with the dentist or the hairdresser. Yet few young mothers are ever quite happy about Grandma's influence on the children. Professor Dreikurs put his finger on the average mother's principal fears:

Twelve coloured crayons, two balloons and bar of chocolate is what Grannie is apt to bring her little grandchild once a week when

she comes to look after it. Grandmother is too generous. She shows presents on the children on their birthdays, at Easter and Christmas. Parents groan. They are aware that this unwise pampering spoils the children. They are equally dismayed at Grandma's haphazard up-bringing—the children are allowed to do almost everything.

How to learn obedience under such surveillance? In the end mother and mother-in-law quarrel and the trouble starts.

"Poor mother!" commented Professor Dreikurs. "She no longer trusts her own influence on the children". Yet this influence is stronger and more decisive than the ill effects of the grandmother's poor training. "When parents complain of their children being spoiled by grandparents, they show themselves to be pessimists doubting their own ability to rear their children properly."

Children know soon enough where they can make inordinate demands, expect leniency and have their own way in most things. They know they should never demand of the mother what the grandmother has already allowed. Professor Dreikurs is of the opinion that it is the sole concern of the grandmother if a child tries to exploit her weakness or disobey her.

It is up to her to do something. The parents should not interfere and should not correct the grandmother. On the contrary, they should be glad that their child has learned to relate to another person and does not see its environment from one side only.

Children, stressed Professor Dre-

ikurs, must be made to realise as soon as possible that different people must be approached in different ways. The more varied the principles of up-bringing the child encounters, the greater will be its ability to relate to people, live with them and enjoy their company.

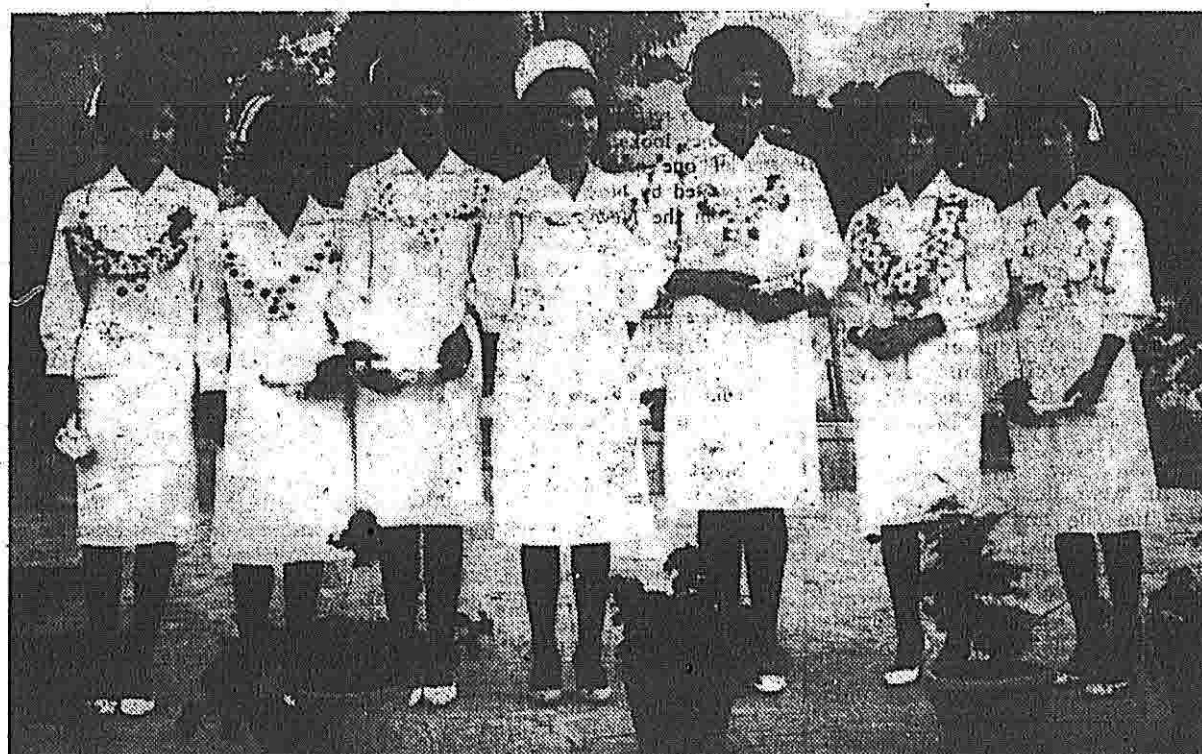
This is doubtless good advice, for no mother can be everywhere always and thus control all the influences her children are exposed to with neighbours, relatives and playmates.

Moreover, even a bad influence when detected by the parents, can be incorporated into their guidance programme as a warning or as an encouragement towards other activities.

Professor Dreikurs advises: If the sweets and toys continue to pour in from the grandparents, together with the child the parents should set up a "depot" from which only certain amount at certain intervals may be taken. Thus the child learns to save and to value what it receives.

No matter how the grandmother dotes on the child, the parents should remain consistent, giving only what they think fit. Thus the child learns not to be inordinate in its demands and also that it must respect another person's decision.

The child must learn to express thanks for the gifts it receives. Parents should encourage it to surprise the old lady even when there is no formal pretext for giving her a present. This teaches the child to be generous and to take pleasure in pleasing others.



The seven nurses who graduated the College of Medicine nursing courses this year.



This group of seven, seen with Mrs. John M. Steeves, wife of the former American Ambassador are teachers in Kabul School who received scholarships to complete their studies at Kabul University. The scholarships were sponsored by the American Women's Association of Kabul.

Portugal Set For Soccer Cup, Beats N. Korea In 2nd Upset

LONDON, July 25, (AP).—Portugal is the favourite to win the world cup. Hill makes England joint favourite at 5-2 with Portugal and offers 11-4 West Germany, and 7-2 Soviet Union.

Without a single African team in world cup, the Dark Continent has risen to soccer fame, with Portugal's attacking eleven.

Besides Eusebio, the ebullient 24-year-old forward who impelled his team from behind for a 5-3 victory over North Korea Saturday, Portugal has three other key players from Mozambique on its first team.

In the qualifying round, Portugal beat Czechoslovakia, the vice champions of the 1965 world cup. The Portuguese

topped the Hungarians, 3-1, defeated Bulgaria, 3-0, and ousted the Brazilian world champions 3-1.

Unexpected excitement arose in the match with North Korea, surprise force in the current soccer world cup series, led Portugal three to two at halftime in their quarterfinals match.

The North Korean eleven, regarded as outsiders until their 1-9 victory over Italy on Tuesday, roared off in an attack from the very start, with Pak Seun Zin scoring in the first minute.

Li Dong Won slammed home another in the 22nd and Yang Sung Kook followed up with the third goal two minutes later before the Portuguese caught their breath.

Portugal, shock winner over champion Brazil, then narrowed the gap by two goals from Eusebio, in the 27th and 43rd minute—the second in a penalty shot.

The North Koreans, once the 1000 to one outsiders for the series, amazed the 40,240 Liverpool crowd by pouring three goals through the Portuguese defence in the first 24 minutes.

They did it with a classic display of precision soccer that for a while made nonsense of Portugal's rating as favorites for the world title.

But Portugal's old campaigners took hold of the game as the first half ended and catapulted themselves into the lead with four goals by the brilliant Eusebio.

From there on, the North Koreans fought gamely but without real hope. They ended the game exhausted and went off with heads bowed badly despite an ovation from the roaring crowd.

The North Koreans within 25 minutes, had scored more goals against the all-conquering Portuguese than Brazil, Hungary and Bulgaria could manage in three matches.

British sports writers Sunday hailed Portuguese "black panther" Eusebio, who almost single-handedly laid North Korea low at Liverpool Saturday with four thumping goals, as the new wonder man of soccer.

"I would say Eusebio, in the sum of all his talents, now excels even Pele," Alan Hoby wrote in the Sunday Express. "There is genius, pure and instinctive."

Eusebio rescued his team from shame when they looked to be on the receiving end of one of soccer's biggest upsets perpetrated by North Korea wrote Don Evans in the News of the World.

"Only the magnificent Eusebio saved them. This super opportunist slashed in four goals for Portugal, and in this supreme recovery, he calmly set up the fifth for Augusto. His display will long live in memory of all present."

"Only genius could penetrate Korea's great spell and the genius was in the Portuguese line. There he was this mighty lithe man of bursting vitality taking on three men to burst through the Korean defence and score again and again."

The praise did not only go to Eusebio and Portugal. Underdogs Korea got their share.

"They may lack a lot in inches, but the North Koreans walked tall out of the world cup as giants" said John Dunn in the Sunday Express.

Their 3-0 lead in the first 24 minutes was a fantastic exhibition of soccer strategy that rocked the Portuguese.

Said Tom Jack in the Sunday Telegraph. "The North Koreans, the little men who came to Britain as the subjects of either humor or compassion, may well leave the heroes of the cup. Against the power of Portugal, they certainly showed that the East has now a new and vibrant force in football."

Clay's Last Bout Under Louisville Syndicate In Aug.

NEW YORK, July 25, (AP).—Cassius Clay planned to leave Europe Saturday for a couple of world heavyweight championship bouts—fights he says which will be the last he'll fight under the sponsorship of a Louisville, Kentucky, syndicate.

"The sponsoring group has been good for me," Cassius said. "They fix it so nobody can say I'm associated with gangsters, and I'm not clean. I'm clean anyway, but the truth is I'll be through with the group when the contract expires in October."

"They don't give me the money I need. I want \$20,000 to open an office to take care of autographs and my mail. They don't give me tax write-off. I'm not a dumb person."

Clay's affairs have been handled by a Louisville syndicate ever since he turned professional in 1960. Under terms of the contract, the group gave him a \$10,000 bonus, a salary of \$4,000 a year and all expenses, and a 50-50 split of all purses.

Angelo Dundee will remain with him as his manager, Clay said.

Clay is scheduled for a title fight with Brian London Aug. 6 in England. He will meet Karl Mildenberger in Frankfurt, Germany, Sept. 10.

"Jimmy Brown will be with me, but he can't be my manager because he's got 10 per cent of main bout," Clay said. "Angelo Dundee is my trainer and manager, I'll be with Angelo as long as I'm near the ring."

Brown, the Cleveland Browns all-pro fullback who recently announced his retirement from pro football is in England making a movie. There had been considerable speculation that he may become Clay's manager.

Brown, however, is stockholder in Main Bout Inc., a group that has the ancillary right to all of Clay's fights. Bob Aron, an attorney for the group, explained that it would be illegal for the stockholders to be identified with the champion's management.

Clay said the question of his draft (conscription) status was up to the U.S. Justice Department and the draft board lawyers. He has been given special permission to leave the country.

"The London fight will be tough," Clay said, "he's a tough fellow and he don't cut easy."

"Mildenberger will be hard to fight because he's a southpaw."

UN Peace Force Stands By To Prevent Cyprus Clashes

NICOSIA, July 25, (AP).—For the second straight day, UN peace force troops and armoured cars Sunday took up positions between rival Greek and Turkish Cypriots to prevent a serious clash.

Sunday's crisis was at the Turkish Cypriot village of Malousha, (15 miles) southeast of Nicosia.

According to a Cyprus government statement, more than 300 rounds were fired at a police vehicle passing through on a routine patrol early in the morning. The police returned the fire but no casualties were reported on either side.

A government statement Sunday said the Malousha Turks stopped a Greek last Friday and detained 15 passengers as hostages pending the release of the arrested men.

The 15 Greeks were eventually freed following the intervention of "moderate Turks" in the village government, the statement said.

CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA

At 2,5,7:30 and 9:30 p.m.

American film with Farsi translation *PRESIDENT'S LADY*.

PARK CINEMA

At 2:30,5:30,8 and 10 p.m.

American film with Farsi translation *PRESIDENT'S LADY*.

KABUL CINEMA

At 2,5 and 7:30 p.m.

Indian film—"I AM A GIRL".

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 2,5,7:30 and 10 p.m.

Indian film *EK UTERA EK SUPERA*.

WORLD BRIEFS

BRYAN, Ohio, July 25, (AP).—New York Central Railroad officials left here smiling Sunday after apparently concluding test runs of their jet-powered train of the future. The covered lounge car with twin jet engines on its roof made two runs.

Veteran railroad men who saw the train's first runs Saturday estimated its speed at more than 100 miles (160 km) an hour, and there were unofficial reports that the train would try for speeds of over 200 mph (320 kph).

HAVANA, July 25, (Reuter).—Cuba Saturday inaugurated a palace of marriages for celebrations of civil weddings in Havana.

Some of the first brides to turn up at the palace were dressed in white and had the traditional veil.

HONOLULU, Hawaii, July 25, (AP).—Mrs. John Kennedy and her two children left Honolulu by air Sunday ending a seven-week Hawaiian vacation which she called "a perfect one."

KAMPALA, July 25, (AP).—Three country chiefs—senior Bugandan government administrators—were listed among 13 persons detained under emergency regulations issued here Sunday.

Home News In Brief

TIRIN, July 25, (Bakhtar).—The foundation stone of a new two-storey building to house the Tirin hospital in the capital of Uruzgan, was laid here yesterday by Governor Roshandil.

The 25-bed hospital has three sections: surgery, dentistry, and internal.

KABUL, July 25, (Bakhtar).—Wakil Ahmad Noury, a director in the Ministry of Planning, left Kabul yesterday for the Soviet Union to participate in a seminar on utilisation of water resources. The seminar is sponsored by the United Nations.

KABUL, July 25, (Bakhtar).—Ghulam Jalilani, an X-Ray technician at Kabul University hospitals, returned from Paris yesterday after studying electronic medical equipment.

KABUL, July 25, (Bakhtar).—Dr. Mohammad Rasool Tahiri, public health officer of Jouzjan province, returned from Delhi yesterday after taking part in United Nations sponsored seminar on administration of hospitals.

KABUL, July 25, (Bakhtar).—A four members cultural delegation from India arrived here yesterday from the Soviet Union enroute to Delhi.

KABUL, July 25, (Bakhtar).—The agricultural delegation from the agricultural college of Peshawar now on a visit here met Dr. Shah Mohammad Alkozai, the Dean of the College of Agriculture, yesterday.

The delegation later visited the various departments of the college.

The delegation which met Dr. Mohammad Siddiq the Vice-Rector of the Kabul University later has come to Afghanistan to collect samples of herbs.

KABUL, July 25, (Bakhtar).—The education directors of Peshawar met Gul Ahmad Farid, the president of the libraries in the Ministry of Information and Culture yesterday.

The delegation later visited the Kabul Museum and the teachers' academy.

Chinse List Guerrilla Successes

(Continued from page 1)

Mountain airbase, only about two miles (3 km.) from the centre of Danang city, a U.S. military spokesman reported Sunday.

The base houses a U.S. marine heliport, U.S. Army aviation companies, a U.S. Navy hospital and a marine construction unit.

The Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) said it received a cable Sunday signed by North Vietnamese President Ho Chi Minh saying "No trial in view" in answer to a query from the network on whether he had decided to place captive U.S. airmen on trial.

CBS said it sent a cable to Ho last Thursday asking him: "Would you kindly advise us so that we may in turn advise the people of America whether you have decided as yet to place on trial the captive American airmen?"

A CBS spokesman said Ho's reply to this question was: "No trial in view."

In reply to a second question from CBS, Ho said peace would return to Vietnam if the United States stopped its "aggression" and withdrew its troops, the CBS spokesman said.

A Hsinhua report on successes scored by the Viet Cong says: In their emulation drive to defeat more enemy troops, South Vietnam guerrillas have increased their attacks and, as a result, wiped out many enemy troops in various provinces, according to the South Vietnam Liberation press agency.

In Ba Ria province, the guerrillas of Chau Duc district encircled and attacked from June 23 to July 12 American and Australian troops stationed at Nui Dat area. They wiped out 166 enemy troops and destroyed four M 113 amphibious armoured cars and one 105mm cannon.

In Thua Thien province, the guerrillas of Phong Dien district attacked the Hien Si post, 20 kilometres north of Hue, on the morning of July 17, and put out of action an enemy platoon in no more than 10 minutes.

In Tay Ninh province, the guerrillas, together with the local people, launched a surprise attack on a puppet company on the night of July 11. 75 enemy troops were knocked out.

In Sa Dec province, an enemy stronghold in Cao Lanh district was taken by guerrillas as on the morning of July 15.

In Bac Lieu province, the guerrillas slipped into an enemy airfield in Vinh Chau district on the night of June 24, wiping out a puppet squad and capturing a number of weapons.

In Quang Ngai province, two enemy squads were annihilated from June 11 to 30 by guerrillas of Duc Pho district. In addition, 42 more enemy troops were wiped out and many weapons captured.

PEKING, July 25, (Hsinhua).—A Chinese delegation led by Liu Ning-yi, vice-chairman of the China peace committee, left here for Japan by air Sunday to attend the 12th world conference against atomic and hydrogen bombs.

ATHENS, July 25, (AP).—Cyprus Foreign Minister Spyros Kyprianou arrived here Sunday by air from Nicosia for a one-day visit and talks with the Greek government.

NEW DELHI, July 25, (Reuter).—Police have arrested 600 traders in the Punjab for hoarding illegal stocks of wheat, kerosene, cement and dry batteries which are in short supply and subject to price controls. In a drive against blackmarket profiteers during the last 10 days, they also seized cooking oil mixed with grease, cement mixed with sand and adulterated diesel oil.

LONDON, July 25, (DPA).—The Royal Bank of Scotland reportedly plans to withdraw all five-pound banknotes printed by the bank following discovery of huge amounts of fakes in Europe, it was disclosed yesterday.

KARACHI, July 25, (AP).—Pakistan's new Foreign Minister, Ishaq-ul-Din Pirzada, said Sunday the present foreign policy based on national interests remain unchanged.

He told newsmen on arriving from Rawalpindi that "our foreign policy is independent, Islamic and national in outlook."

CAIRO, July 25, (AP).—Iraqi Premier Abdel Rahman Bazzaz flew home Sunday after attending the UAR's revolution anniversary celebrations.

A joint communique on his talks, with UAR Premier Zakriya Mohieddin said it had been agreed that the two should meet next September in Baghdad for further negotiations toward a unified political command between the two countries.

CAIRO, July 25, (AP).—Foreign Minister Sabah Al Ahmed Alagab of Kuwait arrived Sunday from Saudi Arabia for talks with UAR officials in an effort to find a peaceful solution of the Yemeni issue.

Alagab told newsmen: I hope our mediation ends with good news. He declined to say whether he was bringing fresh proposals from Saudi Arabian officials.

Kuwait has been mediating for the past three months between the UAR and Saudi Arabia over the Yemen problem.

BARGAIN HUNTING

(Continued from page 3)

They decided to give up this practice in favour of reducing prices of seasonal merchandise to attract the customers. Bargain-hunting time has also produced a bumper crop of pick-pockets and police in many cities throughout West Germany warning the shoppers to pay special attention to their pocket books or they may find themselves unable to pay for that wonderful bargain they have just discovered.

FOR SHEER DELIGHT



Production And Population Up In USSR, Census Shows

MOSCOW, July 25, (Tass).—

By July 1 the Soviet Union's population topped the 233 million mark, the Soviet statistical board announced.

In the past six months the output of industrial goods grew 8 per cent as compared to the same period of

last year. The number of industrial and office workers increased by three million and now equals 78.5 million. Their wages grew three per cent and the earnings of collective farmers by about 20 per cent. Soviet people were provided with about half a million new flats.

Negotiations On Berlin Passes To Resume This Week

WEST BERLIN, July 25, (Reuter).—East German and West German negotiators resume talks this week on a new pass agreement allowing West Berliners to visit East Berlin on urgent family matters.

A city government spokesman said the two sides would probably meet again on Wednesday, after a three-week break caused by the West German government's refusal to accept a draft new deal because it feared it sacrificed an important political position.

The Bonn decision was at variance with the view of the West Berlin city government, who thought the new agreement involved no new risks.

Bonn refused to accept the omission of a phrase which said the two sides agreed to disagree on names, places and titles.

This is regarded as essential in West Germany to prevent an upgrading of the East German state.

The city government had accepted the insertion of a paragraph saying the draft was based on the former agreement which contained the phrase.

Last week the Bonn and West Berlin governments apparently settled their dispute at a cabinet meeting in Bonn, presided over by the Chancellor, Professor Ludwig Erhard.

Both sides remained taciturn about the outcome of their meeting but observers here believe that the West German government may have agreed that West Berlin sign the new agreement.

This would mean the re-opening of the special East German office here which issues wall-crossing passes for West Berliners to visit their relatives in cases of serious illness, deaths, births and marriages. This office closed on June 30, when the last passes agreement expired.

72 million people in the Soviet Union are studying. About 440,000 specialists with a higher education and 690,000 with a secondary education will be graduated this year.

The Soviet Union's foreign trade turnover in the past six months (6,800 million roubles) showed an increase of 4.5 per cent.

The statistical board announced that the industry over-fulfilled the six-month plan for the volume of production and the output of a majority of most important articles.

The output of the light industry over-fulfilled the six-month plan for the volume of production and the output of a majority of most important articles.

The output of the light industry went up eight per cent and of the food industry—four per cent. The plan for some items has been somewhat under-fulfilled (steam turbines, radio sets).

The output of electricity in the course of the six months was 266,000 million kilowatt hours (an increase of 20,000 million), of oil 128.5 million tons (an increase of 11 million tons) pig iron—34.7 million tons (increase of two million tons), chemical equipment—to a sum of 203 million roubles (increase of 13 millions).

There was a considerable increase in the output of fabrics, footwear and foodstuffs.

The collective and state farms' plan for spring sowing has been exceeded. Harvesting has been already started in many districts. In the course of six months agriculture received 141,000 tractors, 52,000 lorries and 42,000 grain-harvester combines.

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